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Chapter 1 : About Membership |

*What Is the League of Nations; British Policy in the Far East; The Rule of Fear; Is World Peace an Attainable Ideal [William Emmanuel Rappard, Archibald Sinclair, Guglielmo Ferrero] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

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of town and the power goes out for an extended time period. Good value for the price and I like the dependability and Generac reputation. Bought this generator the day after Florence hit Wilmington. Ran it for 4 days. With a little maintenance, this generator should do the trick for a long time. Had to put the wheels on but after topping off with oil and gas this thing fired up first pull. It is somewhat quieter than the Stanley that it replaced. Excellent generator for the money. Output seems to be on the upper end of rating. We run power tools and air compressor of it at jobs site.

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Chapter 2 : Unattainable Synonyms, Unattainable Antonyms | Merriam-Webster Thesaurus

OCLC Number: Notes: The first article is an extract from The World Crisis (Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd.,), a symposium of studies published on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva. cf.p

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Chapter 3 : Human rights - Wikipedia

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Send Email Cancel As a science major, this question interests me on many aspects: Is world peace possible? A question that has riddled many people both optimistic and not, the idea of world peace has always been a pleasant one. A world where conflict does not reside and everyone gets along is one that every sentient being wants. However, exactly how attainable is world peace, really? In order to answer this question we must define the word peace. If peace is defined as order, then from a physical science perspective, peace is not attainable. The universe prefers entropy. The second law of thermodynamics states that the entropy of the universe is constantly increasing. Entropy is defined as the measure of disorder in a system. This means the universe is inclined to become more and more chaotic as time passes. Peace can be defined as resolution. This would mean mutual concurrence throughout the world. Much the same way, not all people have equal opportunity. Competition arises when there are variations within a group, whether it is for resources, shelter or security. By this principle world peace would also not be attainable. If peace is defined as harmony then it too cannot be achieved. In order for there to be harmony, there must be no disagreement, no conflict, no entropy. To assume no disagreement is to say that there is a definitive right and wrong way of thinking. If a society seems to have the same mindset displayed in every member then it is likely that the ones that differ in mindset are merely being suppressed. The entropy in the system is hidden and will eventually explode forward. There is no way to get every person to think the same way about everything. Even identical twins who are genetically identical cannot think the same way. If all members seem to agree, it is not peace, but rather oppression, which, as history shows, has led often to war. War is primarily defined as the opposite of peace. During war, death and destruction, the total entropy of the system, is increasing exponentially. However, not all that comes out of war is bad. Many scientific discoveries, technological advancements and social breakthroughs have been coaxed out of wartime. For example, during World War I, women were taking over jobs that their husbands formerly worked at. If peace and war are opposites, then during peace, a society would not make progress. For example, if a student that attended every class and was attentive and studious, ended up getting the same score as a student that never showed up to class, the hard-working individual would not be inclined to put in the effort anymore. Peace by definition is a utopian ideal, one that can not ideally be achieved. Despite humanity craving and wanting peace, it is not backed scientifically or logically. There is always going to be competition because there will always be someone that has something better. There will always be chaos in the world because it is not possible to make people agree on things. However unattainable peace may seem, it does not mean we should stop trying. Go out there and be kind to someone today. Add a little positive chaos to the entropy of this chaotic world.

Chapter 4 : Portable Generators: Home Backup Power | Briggs & Stratton

By this principle world peace would also not be attainable. If peace is defined as harmony then it too cannot be achieved. In order for there to be harmony, there must be no disagreement, no conflict, no entropy.

Keene Understanding World War I is perhaps more important than ever. The war, quite simply, shaped the world in which we live. The conflict also presented Americans with challenges remarkably similar to those confronting contemporary American society. The centennial of the war has spurred a flurry of new scholarly works and has garnered much media attention. Defining exactly how World War I changed American society remains difficult, in part because the answer is complex. Another difficulty arises when historians compare as they inevitably do the American experience to the longer, bloodier, and more socially disruptive war that Europe fought. Because the war was so obviously traumatic for Europe, these comparisons tend to obscure the harder-to-see impact of World War I on the United States. Recent scholarship, however, underscores how the war transformed American society and why the war is relevant for understanding our contemporary world. The same was true of World War I. Then, as now, overseas conflicts and the actions of authoritarian regimes suddenly threatened the security and well-being of Americans. There are further, rather striking, parallels. Internal threats from potential terrorist cells located within the United States justified an unprecedented abridgement of civil rights, prompting disagreements over the right way to handle internal subversion. Poorly equipped men were sent into battle, and the nation failed to prepare adequately for their return home. In this essay I review some of the recent scholarship on the war and how it is changing the way we think about the American experience in World War I. Cooper contends that by Wilson believed that the United States needed to take an active part in the fighting to earn a leading role at the peace table. In contrast, Ross A. Traditional accounts of U. Kennedy instead believes that with the naval war bringing the war ever closer to American shores, Wilson wanted to rebuild the international political system to protect the United States from the global reverberations of European power struggles. Erez Manuela takes the debate over Wilsonianism in a new direction by investigating how the colonized world responded to Wilsonian ideals in *The Wilsonian Moment*: Those interpretations often departed quite dramatically from what Wilson intended and illustrate the power of words and ideas to move world history. Debates over Wilson and Wilsonianism clearly remain very much alive. *Reconceptualizing Chronology* Another intriguing new trend in World War I scholarship involves reconsidering the traditional chronology of the era. The most common chronology divides the war years into a period of neutrality racked by debates over potential American involvement in the war, followed by the war years of active engagement. Recent scholarship, however, rejects this chronology. Irwin and John Branden Little challenge the prevailing view of "if by neutrality one means non-involvement. Examining the humanitarian efforts of groups such as the Red Cross and the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Irwin and Little suggest that millions of Americans sought to define an active, humanitarian role for the United States in the international arena. By understanding its history, we can better determine the role that foreign aid should play in U. For example, Lisa M. She contends that the "American way of remembrance" set the model for how the nation buried and honored war dead from that point onward. Americans remembered the war in multiple, and often contradictory, ways. There were also political, not just cultural, ramifications. Ortiz and I have researched the impact of veteran political activism in the postwar period. I focus on the links between the bonus crusade and the G. Bill of Rights, arguing that the law represented a final attempt to distill lessons from the past twenty years of tumultuous veteran political activism. By granting World War II veterans comprehensive educational, housing, and unemployment benefits, the government recognized the error of sending World War I veterans home with little more than the clothes on their backs. A legacy of World War I, the G. Bill set the benchmark against which future veteran homecomings would be measured. Attaining the veneer of normality became the guiding ethos of veteran rehabilitation. Bush was often photographed jogging with amputee war veterans. The scholarship in this area

reinterprets the era as a pivotal moment in state-society relations, and the scholarly debate centers on how much citizens resisted or abetted the war-fueled expansion of state power. During World War I the United States broke with its tradition of relying primarily on volunteers and used conscription to raise the bulk of its military force. The creative means that men devised to evade the draft impresses Keith more than the centralization of state police power. Sterba argues that Italian and Jewish immigrants, both on the home front and overseas, used the war to assimilate into mainstream culture on their own terms. Self-policing by community leaders on the local and state level, Capozzola contends, helped the federal government create a culture of patriotic obligation that successfully pressured citizens to provide manpower, material, and food. Even more importantly, World War I militarized the notion of citizenship, forever linking civic rights to the male obligation to serve. The present-day requirement that all male residents between the ages of 18 to 25, citizen and immigrant alike, register for selective service perpetuates this notion. For a long time, the historiography ended there. Recent histories, however, argue that the war was a pivotal moment when new militancy, ideologies, members, and strategies infused the civil rights movement. African Americans and World War I, Adrienne Lentz-Smith traces how African American soldiers and their civilian advocates experienced a rising political consciousness. Within the black community, wartime committees sold liberty bonds, publicized food conservation measures, and recruited volunteers. Lentz-Smith contends that those wartime committees served as incubators in which future civil rights leaders learned how to organize, publicize, and fund community-based grassroots campaigns. In *Torchbearers of Democracy*: Williams investigates the extensive postwar activism of African American veterans, emphasizing the role they played as symbols and leaders within the civil rights movement. In several articles, I trace how military service served as a vehicle for politicizing black soldiers and consider the structural, not just ideological, opportunities for soldiers to organize. I also examine how civil rights activists took up the banner of equal medical treatment for black veterans as a strategy to advance the entire civil rights movement. The predominant narrative now focuses more on movement building than it does short-term successes, which were few and far between. The recent historiography thus depicts World War I as a formative moment in the long civil rights movement, demonstrating the importance of activism by the World War I generation for the civil rights successes of the 1950s and 1960s. Then, as now, civil rights activists embraced the goal of creating an American democracy in which black lives mattered. *Writing Women into the History of the War* The ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, which granted women the right to vote, guarantees the World War I era a prominent place in historical works devoted to the suffrage movement. Yet the most innovative recent histories focus less on the national suffrage movement and more on incorporating the story of female leadership into the main narrative of the war. Irwin details a different sort of political awakening among women by focusing on their humanitarian relief work, often initiated to help women overseas. Moderate-leaning suffragists found multiple ways to use the war to their advantage. The service of women on federal wartime committees organized by the Food Administration, the Department of the Treasury, and the War Department helped normalize the sight of women exercising political power. On the local level, suffragists blended calls for the vote into their voluntary patriotic activities, as they promoted victory gardens and recruited volunteers for the Red Cross. *American Women in the First World War*, Kimberly Jensen offers a less sanguine vision of female advancement during the war, exploring how violence against women became accepted as a legitimate method of controlling unruly women who protested loudly and directly such as striking female workers and radical suffragists who picketed the White House. Military officials often looked the other way when U. Jensen recovers that history of violence against women, seeing the fight for full-fledged citizenship as a struggle to both protect the female body and acquire the right to vote. Her portrait of gendered violence within the armed forces is especially timely given the recent revelations that rape and sexual harassment are too often experienced by female service members. *A New Look at the Battlefield Violence* was a defining characteristic of the World War I experience for civilian and soldier, male and female, black and white. New studies of the battlefield underscore the brutality of combat, while simultaneously investigating the learning curve that the U. Rather

than focusing on generals and their staffs, Mark E. The Meuse-Argonne, argue that the most substantial and effective learning on the battlefield occurred from the bottom up. The authors contend that improved decision and war-making capacities within companies and divisions enabled the entire army to improve its combat effectiveness against the German army. In *Fever of War: The Influenza Epidemic in the U.S.* Byerly considers a different foe, the influenza virus, which killed nearly as many American soldiers as enemy weapons. Byerly challenges the conventional narrative that traffic congestion and straggling during the Meuse-Argonne battle revealed ineptness and a reluctance to fight. Reinterpreting those events through the prism of the epidemic, she suggests that the onslaught of the flu sent a stream of victims to the rear to seek care. Learning to cooperate with allies and one another served as another important adjustment to modern warfare for both generals and enlisted men. *Americans under British Command*, emphasize that the United States fought as part of an Allied coalition. In *Doughboys, The Great War, and the Remaking of America*, I argue that discipline was often negotiated, rather than coerced, and thus gave enlisted men the power to shape the disciplinary structure of the military. To this day, the military employs large numbers of sociologists and psychologists who administer survey after survey to devise manpower policies that the enlisted population will accept. Conclusion The World War I era is a rich and vibrant field of study. Challenging old paradigms, the new scholarship underscores how the war permanently transformed individuals, social movements, politics, foreign policy, culture, and the military. The historical scholarship connects the war to key issues in twentieth-century American history: Collectively, historians of the war make a compelling case for why the war matters in American history. The experiences of Americans during World War I also offer important insights into our own times. Today we wonder about the ongoing relevance of Wilsonian ideals in guiding U.S. Keeping Americans "safe from terror" still goes hand in hand with making "the world safe for democracy." She has published extensively on American involvement in the First World War. *The American Soldier Experience* She is also lead author for the textbook *Visions of America: A History of the United States* Kennedy, *The Will to Believe: Irwin, Making the World Safe: Bureau, Bodies of War: Rehabilitation in World War I America*, Keene, "The Long Journey Home: Ortiz, â€”

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Chapter 5 : Better World Quotes - Peace

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The history of human rights has not been entirely progressive. Many established rights would be replaced by other less tolerant systems. Stable institutions may be uprooted such as in cases of conflict such as war and terrorism. The Northeast African civilization of Ancient Egypt [18] supported basic human rights. The Cyrus Cylinder is a clay tablet created in B. Following the reportedly destructive Kalinga War , Ashoka adopted Buddhism and abandoned an expansionist policy in favor of humanitarian reforms. In Britain in , the English Bill of Rights and the Scottish Claim of Right each made illegal a range of oppressive governmental actions. Additionally, the Virginia Declaration of Rights of encoded into law a number of fundamental civil rights and civil freedoms. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. Hegel during the 18th and 19th centuries. Although the term had been used by at least one author as early as This was achieved across the British Empire by the Slave Trade Act , which was enforced internationally by the Royal Navy under treaties Britain negotiated with other nations, [28] and the Slavery Abolition Act In the United States, all the northern states had abolished the institution of slavery between and , although southern states clung tightly to the "peculiar institution". During the reconstruction period immediately following the war, several amendments to the United States Constitution were made. These included the 13th amendment , banning slavery, the 14th amendment , assuring full citizenship and civil rights to all people born in the United States, and the 15th amendment , guaranteeing African Americans the right to vote. In Russia , the reformer Tsar Alexander II ended serfdom in , [6] although the freed serfs often faced restrictions of their mobility within the nation. Many groups and movements have achieved profound social changes over the course of the 20th century in the name of human rights. In Europe and North America, labour unions brought about laws granting workers the right to strike, establishing minimum work conditions and forbidding or regulating child labour. National liberation movements in many countries succeeded in driving out colonial powers. Movements by long-oppressed racial and religious minorities succeeded in many parts of the world, among them the civil rights movement , and more recent movements, on behalf of women and minorities in the United States. The establishment of the International Committee of the Red Cross , the Lieber Code and the first of the Geneva Conventions in laid the foundations of International humanitarian law , to be further developed following the two World Wars. Enshrined in its charter was a mandate to promote many of the rights later included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The United Nations has played an important role in international human-rights law since its creation. Following the World Wars, the United Nations and its members developed much of the discourse and the bodies of law that now make up international humanitarian law and international human rights law. Analyst Belinda Cooper argued that human rights organisations flourished in the s, possibly as a result of the dissolution of the western and eastern Cold War blocs. It was seen as the answer to the UDHR. True religion is the guarantee for enhancing such dignity along the path to human integrity. Philosophy of human rights The philosophy of human rights attempts to examine the underlying basis of the concept of human rights and critically looks at its content and justification. Several theoretical approaches have been advanced to explain how and why human rights have become a part of social expectations. One of the oldest Western philosophies of human rights is that they are a product of a natural law, stemming from different philosophical or religious grounds. Other theories hold that human rights codify moral behaviour which is a human social product developed by a process of biological and social evolution associated with Hume. Human rights are also described as a sociological pattern of rule setting as in the sociological theory of law and the work of Weber. These approaches include the notion that individuals in a society accept rules from legitimate authority in exchange for security and economic

advantage as in Rawls' a social contract. The two theories that dominate contemporary human rights discussion are the interest theory and the will theory. Interest theory argues that the principal function of human rights is to protect and promote certain essential human interests, while will theory attempts to establish the validity of human rights based on the unique human capacity for freedom. At an international level the most common categorisation of human rights has been to split them into civil and political rights , and economic, social and cultural rights. Indivisibility The UDHR included both economic, social and cultural rights and civil and political rights because it was based on the principle that the different rights could only successfully exist in combination: The ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his social, economic and cultural rights. Similarly, without livelihoods and a working society, the public cannot assert or make use of civil or political rights known as the full belly thesis. The indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights has been confirmed by the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action: All human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and related. The international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis. Although accepted by the signatories to the UDHR , most do not in practice give equal weight to the different types of rights. Some Western cultures have often given priority to civil and political rights, sometimes at the expense of economic and social rights such as the right to work , to education , health and housing. Similarly the ex Soviet bloc countries and Asian countries have tended to give priority to economic, social and cultural rights, but have often failed to provide civil and political rights. Categorisation Opponents of the indivisibility of human rights argue that economic, social and cultural rights are fundamentally different from civil and political rights and require completely different approaches. Similarly civil and political rights are categorized as: Out of these generations, the third generation is the most debated and lacks both legal and political recognition. This categorisation is at odds with the indivisibility of rights, as it implicitly states that some rights can exist without others. Prioritisation of rights for pragmatic reasons is however a widely accepted necessity. American human rights scholar Philip Alston argues: If every possible human rights element is deemed to be essential or necessary, then nothing will be treated as though it is truly important. The term inalienable rights or unalienable rights refers to "a set of human rights that are fundamental, are not awarded by human power, and cannot be surrendered. International human rights law In the aftermath of the atrocities of World War II, there was increased concern for the social and legal protection of human rights as fundamental freedoms. The foundation of the United Nations and the provisions of the United Nations Charter provided a basis for a comprehensive system of international law and practice for the protection of human rights. Since then, international human rights law has been characterised by a linked system of conventions, treaties, organisations, and political bodies, rather than any single entity or set of laws. Human traffickers, almost invariably operating with the protection of corrupt local officials and police, enslave children and young women in the sex trade. So long as the regimes that sponsor and protect these criminals remain in power, their crimes go unrecognized.

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Chapter 6 : Attainable Quotes - BrainyQuote

The goal toward which all history tends is peace, not peace through the medium of war, not peace through a process of universal intimidation, not peace through a program of mutual impoverishment, not peace by any means that leaves the world too weak or too frightened to go on fighting, but peace pure and simple based on that will to peace which.

Martin Luther King Jr. Logan and his peers in profound ways. Logan is thankful and appreciative. King and others like him went through," said Mr. King from Selma to Montgomery in and ran for sheriff the next year as a member of the Lowndes County Freedom Party. He and Eto S. Celebratory Breakfast on Thursday, Feb. Three other students will take part in the program. Guests will be welcomed in English and Spanish by Kira M. Miller of Guaynabo, PR, a senior in mechanical engineering. The keynote speaker will be Elaine R. Vest and Provost Joel Moses will also speak. Invitations are required to attend the breakfast. Requests must be received by Friday, Jan. For information, see the Web site at <http://> He is the third youngest of seven children and the only one who strayed far from home. Logan lost the family trucking business after white farmers mounted a boycott during his unsuccessful run for county sheriff in In , he ran for county commissioner and lost. Lowndes County now has African-Americans serving as sheriff and county commissioner as well as several other black office-holders. Logan said, noting that his father and a first cousin were the only African-Americans at the funeral of one of the white men who organized the boycott. King taught the people of my hometown to stand up for justice, but to do so with love and peace," he said. Huseby, whose mother is white and father is black, recalls how impressed she was as a young student by Dr. I have always felt that Dr. King is the most admirable figure in history because his beliefs, if executed, would benefit all humanity.

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Chapter 7 : Champion Watt Portable Quiet Recoil Start Gas Powered Home & RV Generator | eBay

So, is the world peace attainable? I would say yes -- it is attainable, but may take generations or even centuries. It may even have to be built upon shared compromises. This means that we may not ever achieve the perfect fo.

These creations in particular and liberal internationalism in general, however, were regularly criticized and opposed by American paleoconservative business nationalists from the s on. The United Nations was designed in by US bankers and State Department planners, and was always intended to remain a free association of sovereign nation-states, not a transition to democratic world government. Thus, activists around the globe formed a world federalist movement , hoping in vain to create a "real" new world order. Wells went further than progressives in the s, by appropriating and redefining the term "new world order" as a synonym for the establishment of a technocratic world state and of a planned economy. The threat of "Godless communism", in the form of a state atheistic and bureaucratic collectivist world government, demonized as the "Red Menace", therefore became the focus of apocalyptic millenarian conspiracism. The Red Scare came to shape one of the core ideas of the political right in the United States, which is that liberals and progressives , with their welfare-state policies and international cooperation programs such as foreign aid , supposedly contribute to a gradual process of collectivism that will inevitably lead to nations being replaced with a communist one-world government. This right-wing anti-globalist conspiracism fuelled the Bircher campaign for US withdrawal from the UN. American writer Mary M. Davison, in her booklet *The Profound Revolution*, traced the alleged New World Order conspiracy to the establishment of the US Federal Reserve in by international bankers, whom she claimed later formed the Council on Foreign Relations in as a shadow government. At the time the booklet was published, many readers would have interpreted "international bankers" as a reference to a postulated "international Jewish banking conspiracy" masterminded by the Rothschilds. Thus, after the fall of communism in the early s, the main demonized scapegoat of the American far right shifted seamlessly from crypto-communists , who plotted on behalf of the Red Menace, to globalists, plotting on behalf of the New World Order. The relatively painless nature of the shift was due to growing right-wing populist opposition to corporate internationalism , but also in part to the basic underlying apocalyptic millenarian paradigm, which fed the Cold War ca and the witch-hunts of the McCarthy period [14] s. Bush described his objectives for post-Cold War global governance in cooperation with post-Soviet states. Now, we can see a new world coming into view. A world in which there is the very real prospect of a new world order. In the words of Winston Churchill, a "world order" in which "the principles of justice and fair play A world in which freedom and respect for human rights find a home among all nations. He describes a scenario where Wall Street , the Federal Reserve System, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission control the flow of events from behind the scenes, nudging people constantly and covertly in the direction of world government for the Antichrist. Spear into militancy led to the rise[when? From the midâ€™s on, the worldwide appeal of those subcultures transmitted New World Order conspiracism like a " mind virus " to a large new audience of seekers of stigmatized knowledge. Fight the Future are often cited as notable examples. These declarations had the unintended consequence of providing fresh fodder for New World Order conspiracism, which culminated in talk-show host Sean Hannity stating on his Fox News Channel program Hannity that the "conspiracy theorists were right". The following is a list of the major ones in roughly chronological order: In many contemporary Christian conspiracy theories, the False Prophet will be either the last pope of the Catholic Church groomed and installed by an Alta Vendita or Jesuit conspiracy , a guru from the New Age movement , or even the leader of an elite fundamentalist Christian organization like the Fellowship , while the Antichrist will be either the President of the European Union , the Secretary-General of the United Nations , or even the Caliph of a pan-Islamic state. Conspiracy Theories and End-Times Paranoia. Hughes argues that "New World Order" rhetoric libels the Christian faith, since the "New World Order" as defined by Christian conspiracy theorists has no basis in the Bible whatsoever. Furthermore, he argues that not

only is this idea unbiblical, it is positively anti-biblical and fundamentally anti-Christian , because by misinterpreting key passages in the Book of Revelation, it turns a comforting message about the coming kingdom of God into one of fear, panic and despair in the face of an allegedly approaching one-world government. Gomes , caution Christian fundamentalists that a " spirit of fear " can distort scripture and history through dangerously combining biblical literalism , apocalyptic timetables , demonization and oppressive prejudices, [27] [28] while Camp warns of the "very real danger that Christians could pick up some extra spiritual baggage" by credulously embracing conspiracy theories. Over the years a number of allegations and conspiracy theories have been directed towards Freemasonry, including the allegation that Freemasons have a hidden political agenda and are conspiring to bring about a New World Order, a world government organized according to Masonic principles or governed only by Freemasons. Despite the fact that Taxil admitted that his claims were all a hoax , they were and still are believed and repeated by numerous conspiracy theorists and had a huge influence on subsequent anti-Masonic claims about Freemasonry. Freemasonry, which promotes rationalism , places no power in occult symbols themselves, and it is not a part of its principles to view the drawing of symbols, no matter how large, as an act of consolidating or controlling power. McKeown argues that the accusations ignore several facts. Firstly, the many Grand Lodges are independent and sovereign, meaning they act on their own and do not have a common agenda. The points of belief of the various lodges often differ. Secondly, famous individual Freemasons have always held views that span the political spectrum and show no particular pattern or preference. As such, the term "Masonic government" is erroneous; there is no consensus among Freemasons about what an ideal government would look like. The movement consisted of advocates of freethought , secularism , liberalism , republicanism , and gender equality , recruited from the German Masonic Lodges , who sought to teach rationalism through mystery schools. In , the order was infiltrated, broken up and suppressed by the government agents of Charles Theodore, Elector of Bavaria , in his preemptive campaign to neutralize the threat of secret societies ever becoming hotbeds of conspiracies to overthrow the Bavarian monarchy and its state religion , Roman Catholicism. The Illuminati were accused of being subversives who were attempting to secretly orchestrate a revolutionary wave in Europe and the rest of the world in order to spread the most radical ideas and movements of the Enlightenmentâ€” anti-clericalism , anti-monarchism , and anti-patriarchalism â€”and to create a world noocracy and cult of reason. During the 19th century, fear of an Illuminati conspiracy was a real concern of the European ruling classes , and their oppressive reactions to this unfounded fear provoked in the very revolutions they sought to prevent. American evangelist Gerald Burton Winrod and other conspiracy theorists within the fundamentalist Christian movement in the United Statesâ€”which emerged in the s as a backlash against the principles of Enlightenment secular humanism , modernism , and liberalismâ€”became the main channel of dissemination of Illuminati conspiracy theories in the U. The text purports to be the minutes of the secret meetings of a cabal of Jewish masterminds, which has co-opted Freemasonry and is plotting to rule the world on behalf of all Jews because they believe themselves to be the chosen people of God. The Protocols reflect themes similar to more general critiques of Enlightenment liberalism by conservative aristocrats who support monarchies and state religions. The interpretation intended by the publication of The Protocols is that if one peels away the layers of the Masonic conspiracy , past the Illuminati , one finds the rotten Jewish core. There is general agreement that Russian-French writer and political activist Matvei Golovinski fabricated the text for Okhrana , the secret police of the Russian Empire , as a work of counter-revolutionary propaganda prior to the Russian Revolution , by plagiarizing, almost word for word in some passages, from The Dialogue in Hell Between Machiavelli and Montesquieu , a 19th-century satire against Napoleon III of France written by French political satirist and Legitimist militant Maurice Joly. They speculated that this secret society was working behind the scenes to establish a theocratic " United States of Europe ". Politically and religiously unified through the imperial cult of a Merovingian Great Monarch â€”supposedly descended from a Jesus bloodline â€”who occupies both the throne of Europe and the Holy See , this "Holy European Empire" would become the hyperpower of the 21st century. Although it is hard to determine whether the conspiracy-minded actually believe this or are simply

trying to sanitize a discredited text, skeptics argue that it does not make much difference, since they leave the actual, antisemitic text unchanged. The result is to give The Protocols credibility and circulation. In his first will, written in at the age of 23, he expressed his wish to fund a secret society known as the Society of the Elect that would advance this goal: Established in , the original goal of the trust fund was to foster peace among the great powers by creating a sense of fraternity and a shared world view among future British, American, and German leaders by having enabled them to study for free at the University of Oxford. To this end, Curtis founded the Royal Institute of International Affairs in June and, with his book *The Commonwealth of God*, began advocating for the creation of an imperial federation that eventually reannexes the U. The Council on Foreign Relations began in with a group of New York academics who were asked by President Woodrow Wilson to offer options for the foreign policy of the United States in the interwar period. Originally envisioned as a group of American and British scholars and diplomats, some of whom belonging to the Round Table movement, it was a subsequent group of New York financiers, manufacturers and international lawyers organized in June by Nobel Peace Prize recipient and U. It is a private organization established to foster closer cooperation among the United States, Europe and Japan. In the s, right-wing populist individuals and groups with a paleoconservative worldview, such as members of the John Birch Society , were the first to combine and spread a business nationalist critique of corporate internationalists networked through think tanks such as the Council on Foreign Relations with a grand conspiracy theory casting them as front organizations for the Round Table of the "Anglo-American Establishment ", which are financed by an "international banking cabal" that has supposedly been plotting from the late 19th century on to impose an oligarchic new world order through a global financial system. Anti- globalist conspiracy theorists therefore fear that international bankers are planning to eventually subvert the independence of the U. Cleon Skousen and New Left Carl Oglesby to substantiate this view, even though Quigley argued that the Establishment is not involved in a plot to implement a one-world government but rather British and American benevolent imperialism driven by the mutual interests of economic elites in the United Kingdom and the United States. Quigley also argued that, although the Round Table still exists today , its position in influencing the policies of world leaders has been much reduced from its heyday during World War I and slowly waned after the end of World War II and the Suez Crisis. Today the Round Table is largely a ginger group , designed to consider and gradually influence the policies of the Commonwealth of Nations , but faces strong opposition. Furthermore, in American society after , the problem, according to Quigley, was that no elite was in charge and acting responsibly. He saw a conspiracy plot that was "international in scope, generations old in planning, and incredibly evil in intent. For more than a century ideological extremists at either end of the political spectrum have seized upon well-publicized incidents The statement, however, is taken at face value and widely cited by conspiracy theorists as proof that the Council on Foreign Relations uses its role as the brain trust of American presidents, senators and representatives to manipulate them into supporting a New World Order in the form of a one-world government. In a 13 November interview with Canadian journalist Benjamin Fulford, Rockefeller countered that he felt no need for a world government and wished for the governments of the world to work together and collaborate. He also stated that it seemed neither likely nor desirable to have only one elected government rule the whole world. He criticized accusations of him being "ruler of the world" as nonsensical. Shoup, argue that the Council on Foreign Relations is an " imperial brain trust" which has, for decades, played a central behind-the-scenes role in shaping U. William Domhoff , argue that it is in fact a mere policy discussion forum [53] which provides the business input to U. All the council does is sponsor discussion groups, debates and speakers. As far as being secretive, it issues annual reports and allows access to its historical archives. Wells promoted cosmopolitanism and offered blueprints for a world revolution and world brain to establish a technocratic world state and planned economy. When we attempt to evaluate its promise, we have to bear in mind the distress of a generation or so of malcontents, many of them quite gallant and graceful-looking people. However, despite the popularity and notoriety of his ideas, Wells failed to exert a deeper and more lasting influence because he was unable to concentrate his energies on a direct appeal to

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intelligentsias who would, ultimately, have to coordinate the Wellsian new world order. According to Bailey, a group of ascended masters called the Great White Brotherhood works on the " inner planes " to oversee the transition to the New World Order but, for now, the members of this Spiritual Hierarchy are only known to a few occult scientists, with whom they communicate telepathically , but as the need for their personal involvement in the plan increases, there will be an "Externalization of the Hierarchy" and everyone will know of their presence on Earth. By this logic, anything that is not Christian is by definition actively and willfully anti-Christian. Skeptics argue that the connection of conspiracy theorists and occultists follows from their common fallacious premises. First, any widely accepted belief must necessarily be false. Second, stigmatized knowledge—what the Establishment spurns—must be true. The result is a large, self-referential network in which, for example, some UFO religionists promote anti-Jewish phobias while some antisemites practice Peruvian shamanism.

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